

REMARKS

This Amendment is in response to the Final Office Action dated June 24, 2004.

Claims 1-21 are pending in the present application. Claims 1-21 are rejected.

This application is under final rejection. Applicant has presented arguments hereinbelow that Applicant believes should render the claims allowable. In the event, however, that the Examiner is not persuaded by Applicant's arguments, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner enter the amendments to clarify issues upon appeal.

For the reasons set forth more fully below, Applicant respectfully submits that the present claims are allowable. Consequently, reconsideration, allowance and passage to issue of the present application are respectfully requested.

Claim Objections

The Examiner states,

1. Claim 1-21 are objected to because of the following informalities:

Claim 1, lines 3-4, what is meant by "display screen coupled to the CPO"? Is it "display screen coupled to the CPU"? Appropriate correction is required.

Applicant has amended claim 1 to make the appropriate correction.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC 112

The Examiner states,

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

"The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. Claims 1-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

In claim 1, lines 8-9, "said display apparatus so as to be displayed over a portion of the display screen after the resolution is changed by said resolution changing unit" is not supported in the specification.

The Substitute Specification does mention "the window may be displayed on almost the entire display screen 70 with a changed resolution at which the window is positioned" on page 29, lines 10-11. However, Substitute Specification does not disclose said display apparatus so as to be displayed over a portion of the display screen after the resolution is changed by said resolution changing unit as claim 1.

Applicant respectfully disagrees. Referring to page 29, lines 1-15 state:

When the resolution of the display apparatus is changed, the display zoom factor of the display screen 70 also changes, as described earlier. When the display zoom factor is increased by lowering the resolution, a window which is a working area may extend off the display screen 70. Therefore, it is required that the display size of the window be changed correspondingly to the changed resolution. In addition, the position of the window is changed according to the changed resolution, as required.

In particular, the display size of the window can be changed by specifying coordinates on the display screen 70 with a changed resolution at which the window is positioned. Positioning of the window may also be performed by specifying its coordinates.

In an exemplary embodiment, the window may be displayed on almost the entire display screen 70 the resolution of which has been changed. Because the amount of information provided on the display screen 70 decreases when a display image is enlarged by lowering its resolution, it is preferable that at least the window which is the focus of operation is enlarged to maximize the amount of information provided.

Accordingly, as is seen the entire display screen can be used for the window or a portion of the display can be utilized. Accordingly, Applicant submits that claim 1 is clear and definite.

Present Invention

A computer system having a central processing unit, and a display screen coupled to the CPU is disclosed. The computer system comprises an input unit for generating a predetermined event; and a resolution changing unit for changing the resolution of said display apparatus in response to the predetermined event. The computer system includes a window resizing unit for, in response to said predetermined event generated, resizing a predetermined window on said display apparatus so as to be displayed over a portion of the display screen after the resolution is changed by said resolution changing unit.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC 102

The Examiner states,

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(c) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351 (a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21 (2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claims 1-4, 7, 9-13 and 15-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Chekerylla (US patent 6,084,598).

Regarding claims 1,13 Chekeralla discloses in figures 1-2 that a computer system or display control apparatus having a central processing (CPU, figure 1) and a display apparatus (CRT or flat panel, see column 4, lines 36-37), the computer system comprising an input unit for generating a predetermined event (see keyboard 107, or mouse 108) for accepting a user operation to generate a predetermined event (see zoom factor, column 8, lines 29-38); a resolution changing unit for changing the resolution of said display apparatus in response to the input event generated by said input unit (see computer generated buttons such as pull down physical buttons (see column 5, lines 55-57), and a window resizing unit for in response to

said event generated by said input unit, resizing a predetermined window displayed on the display apparatus so as to be displayed over almost the entire display screen after the resolution is changed by said resolution changing unit (see image window change of resolution and the size change, see figure 1, column 5, lines 61-67 and column 6, lines 1-21).

Regarding claim 2, Chekeralla discloses an inherent that the window resizing unit resizes a window being active.

Regarding claim 3, Chekeralla discloses in figures 1-2 the computer system comprising a display apparatus restoring unit (206) for holding a display status (see execution of the program of computer system 114, see RAM 102, hard drive store device 103, see column 8, lines 65-67 and column 9, lines 1-24) before the resolution is changed by said resolution changing unit, and when the resolution of the display apparatus is restored to the resolution before being change, restoring the resolution of said display apparatus to held display status (see figure 2, column 10, lines 9-34).

Regarding claims 4,7, Chekeralla discloses a computer system comprising an input unit(mouse 107 keyboard 108) for accepting a predetermined input, and a display zoom factor (see zoom in, zoom out figure 2) changing unit for changing a display zoom factor by changing the resolution of a display apparatus in response to a predetermined input(see column 10, lines 21-45), wherein the input unit is a button displayed on the display screen of said display apparatus through a graphical user interface (see column 4, lines 47-51 and column 5, lines 34-40).

Regarding claim 9, Chekeralla discloses a display control apparatus comprising an input unit (mouse 107 and keyboard 108); and a display zoom-in unit (209, figure 2) for zooming in on a display by lowering the resolution of said display apparatus in response to a request for zooming-in accepted by input unit (see zoom in control 209 increase the size of image, see column 10, lines 25-30, because zoom in 209 increase the size of the image, therefore a display image is enlarged by lowering its resolution).

Regarding claims 10-12 and 15, Chekeralla discloses that a display control apparatus comprising an input unit (mouse 107, keyboard 108) for accepting a predetermined input; and a display control unit for changing a display zoom factor by changing the resolution of a display apparatus in response to a display zoom factor change request accepted by the input unit (see figure 2, see column 5, lines 60-67, column 6, lines 1-7, and column 8, lines 29-38, and column 10, lines 21-45); the input unit presents display zoom factors (see zoom-in 209, zoom-out 210) and display apparatus controlled by display-zoom-in unit to a user and accepts a request for zooming in by a selected display zoom factor (see figure 2); a display status restoring unit (206, figure 2) for holding a display status (see execution of the program of computer system 114, see RAM 102, hard drive store device 103, see column 8, lines 65-67 and column 9, lines 1-24) before the zooming-in by said display-zoom-in unit and when the display-zooming-in is completed and restores said held display status (see figure 8), furthermore, Chekeralla discloses the display control apparatus comprising a window resizing unit for resizing a predetermined window displayed on the display screen of the display apparatus (see Microsoft

Windows 95, see column 4, lines 31-41) so as to match the display screen zoomed in by me display-zoom-in unit (209, see figure 2).

Regarding claims 16-19, Chekerylla discloses the input section is used for inputting a request for changing a display zoom factor on the display screen as a command input (see figure 6, see display image and process user command, see column 9, lines 48-52); the display screen displays the image by using factor responsive to request for changing the display zoom factor (see figure 2); and after the step of changing the display zoom factor, resizing a predetermined window displayed on the display screen so as to match the display screen after the display zoom factor is changed (see abstract, see column 10, lines 21-51 and column 12, lines 22-39).

Regarding claim 20, Chekerylla discloses a storage medium storing a program to be executed by a computer in a form readable by the input unit of the computer (see, execution of the program of computer system 114, see RAM 102, hard drive store device 103, see column 8, lines 65-67 and column 9, lines 1-24) wherein the program causes said computer to perform the processes of accepting a request for changing a display zoom factor on the display screen; and changing the resolution of the display apparatus to change the display zoom factor of the display screen to a display zoom factor responsive to the request for changing display zoom factor (see figure 2, see column 2, lines 66-67, column 3, lines 1-3, column 8, lines 29-38, column 10, lines 21-51 and column 12, lines 14-39).

Regarding claim 21, Chekerylla discloses a program transmission apparatus (see computer system having a computer program, and as a memory device loaded with that computer program for execution in a computer system, see column 4, lines 31-46) comprising a storage unit (206, figure 2) for storing a program for causing a computer to perform the processes of accepting a request for changing a display zoom factor (see zoom in, zoom out) on the display screen and changing the resolution of the display apparatus to change the display zoom factor; and a transmission unit for reading the program from the storage unit to transmit said program (see column 2, lines 66-67 and column 3, lines 1-3, column 10, lines 21-51 and column 12, lines 14-39).

Claim Rejections – 35 USC 103

The Examiner states,

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 5-6 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chekerila (US patent 6,084,598) in view of Takagi et al. (US patent 5,833,050).

Chekerila discloses every feature of the claims invention, excluding wherein the input device is an electrical switch or a hardware switch or a key switch provided in addition to key switches of the keyboard used for common inputs. Takagi et al. disclose in figure 1 a key switch device (1) or electrical switch or hardware switch is provided in which a key top is kept at an operation position when a key operation is carried out and is locked at a non-operation position lower than the operation position (see abstract); a key switch (1) is provided in addition to key switches of the keyboard used for common inputs (see key switch device (1) is applied to a keyboard equipped with plurality key switches of keyboard, see column 7, lines 18-26). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the key switch device (1) is applied to a keyboard equipped with plurality key switches as taught by Takagi et al. into the computer system of Chakerylla because this would perform a key clicking function to a keyboard with a plural key switches and respective holder member are integrally formed in correspondence to the respective key switch devices on the entire keyboard (see Takagi et al. column 7, lines 22-26).

8. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chekerylla (US patent 6,084,598) in view of Curtis (US patent 6,580,434).

Chekerylla discloses a computer system comprising an input unit and a display zoom factor as discussed above. However Chekerila does not disclose that wherein the input unit is a voice input apparatus. Curtis disclose a conventional computer (20) comprising a program modules may be stored on the hard disk, magnetic disk (29), ROM (24) or RAM (25). The computer (20) may be connected to keyboard (40) or other input devices such as microphone (voice input, see column 5, lines 30-47). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the voice input device such as microphone as taught by Curtis into the display system of Chekerylla because this would convert the sound signal from the outside to the main processing unit.

Examiners Response to Arguments

The Examiner states,

9. Application's arguments filed on 1-20-03 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that the Chekerylla does not teach both the resolution and the resizing of the image. However, examiner respectfully disagrees with the argument because Chekerylla discloses the computer system comprising an input unit for generating a predetermined event (see keyboard 107, or mouse 108) for accepting a user operation to generate a predetermined event (see zoom factor, column 8, lines 29-38); a resolution changing unit for changing the resolution of said display apparatus in response to the input event generated by said input unit(see computer

generated buttons such as pull down physical buttons (see column 5, lines 55-57), and a window resizing unit for in response to said event generated by said input unit, resizing a predetermined window displayed on the display apparatus and displayed over the entire display screen after the resolution is changed by said resolution changing unit (see image window change of resolution and the size change, see figure 1, column 5, lines 61-67 and column 6, lines 1-21). For these reasons, the rejections are maintained.

Applicant respectfully disagrees. In the present invention a mechanism is provided wherein the resolution of the display screen is changed utilizing the same event that resizes a predetermined window on the display. Nowhere in Chekerylla is it taught that the same event controls both the resolution and the resizing of the image. In fact, Chekerylla teaches away from the recited invention.

Originally, an image is typically acquired from a disk file or a camera interface. That image will have a certain resolution, e.g., 640 pixels across by 480 pixels high by 16 bits per pixel of color information in typically red-green-blue format. In this case, the full spatial resolution would be 640 pixels by 480 pixels and if the image window (e.g., the window in MICROSOFT WINDOWS 95 in which the image is displayed) is less than this size, then scroll bars are used to allow the entire image to be viewed. If the image window is greater than the full resolution of the image, then there is unused space in the window when the image is displayed at full resolution.

Furthermore, at column 8, lines 28-39 a computer program is utilized to perform all graphical operations at full image resolution. Furthermore it resizes at full image resolution. In the present invention when resolution of the image is changed, based upon an event, the window is resized based on the event.

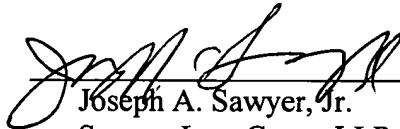
Chekerylla clearly indicates that only resizing takes place based upon an event, but there is no teaching or suggestion that the resolution has also been modified based upon this event as is recited in all of the independent claims.

Accordingly, the above-identified independent claims 1, 2 and 4, 9, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21 are allowable as now presented. Furthermore, claims 2-3, 5-8 are also allowable since they depend from allowable base claims.

In view of the foregoing, Applicant's attorney believes that this application is in condition for allowance. Should any unresolved issues remain, Examiner is invited to call Applicant's attorney at the telephone number indicated below.

Respectfully submitted,

August 20, 2004



Joseph A. Sawyer, Jr.
Sawyer Law Group LLP
Attorney for Applicant
Reg. No. 30,801
(650) 493-4540